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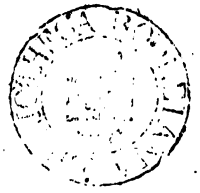

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LORD CLARANDON

Pub.d 1.st N.o 1794 by J Herbert 29 Russell S.t Bl.oms.y

MEMOIRS

OF

KING CHARLES I.

AND

THE LOYALISTS

WHO SUFFERED IN HIS CAUSE;

CHIEFLY EXTRACTED FROM

LORD CLARENDON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

ILLUSTRATED WITH THEIR PORTRAITS,
FROM VANDYKE, &c.

PRINTED BY R. HINDMARSH,
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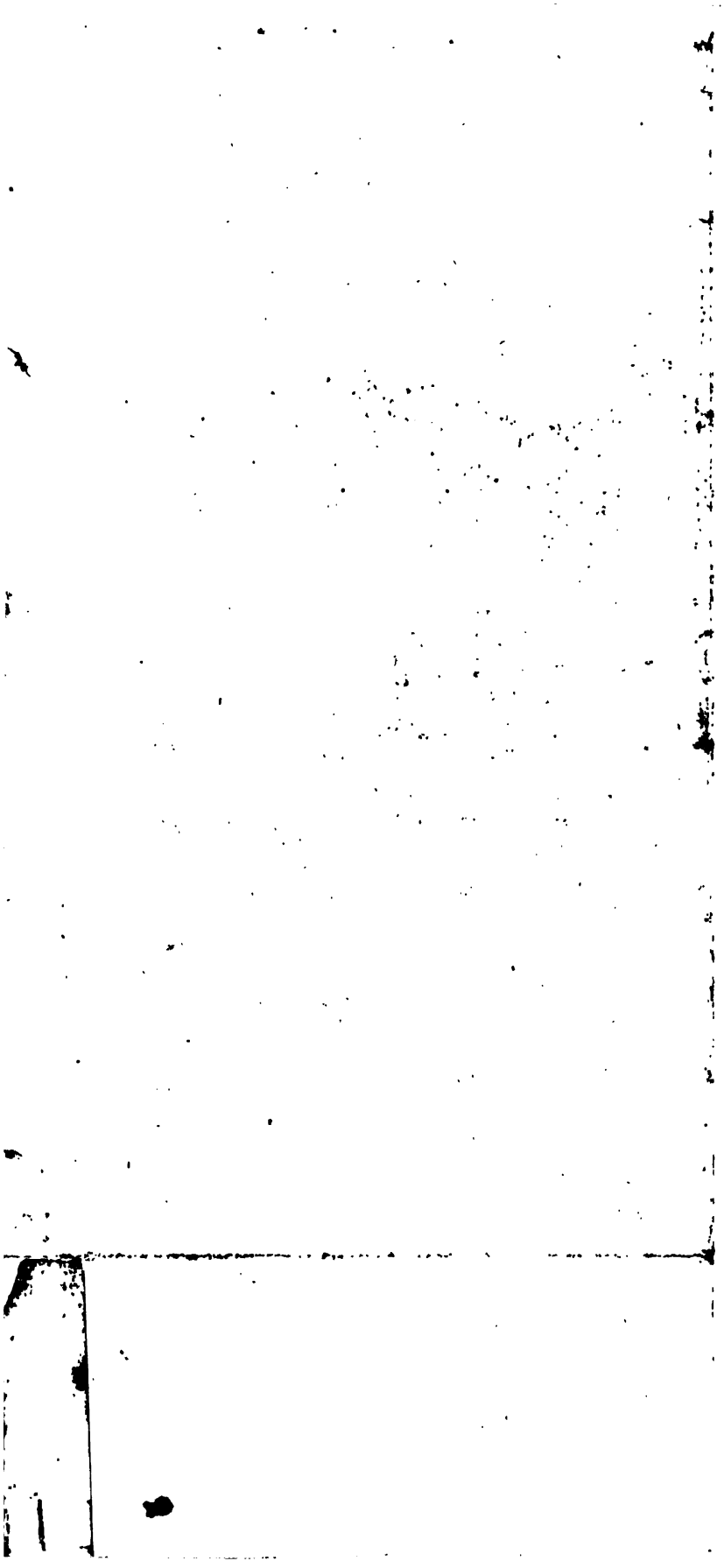
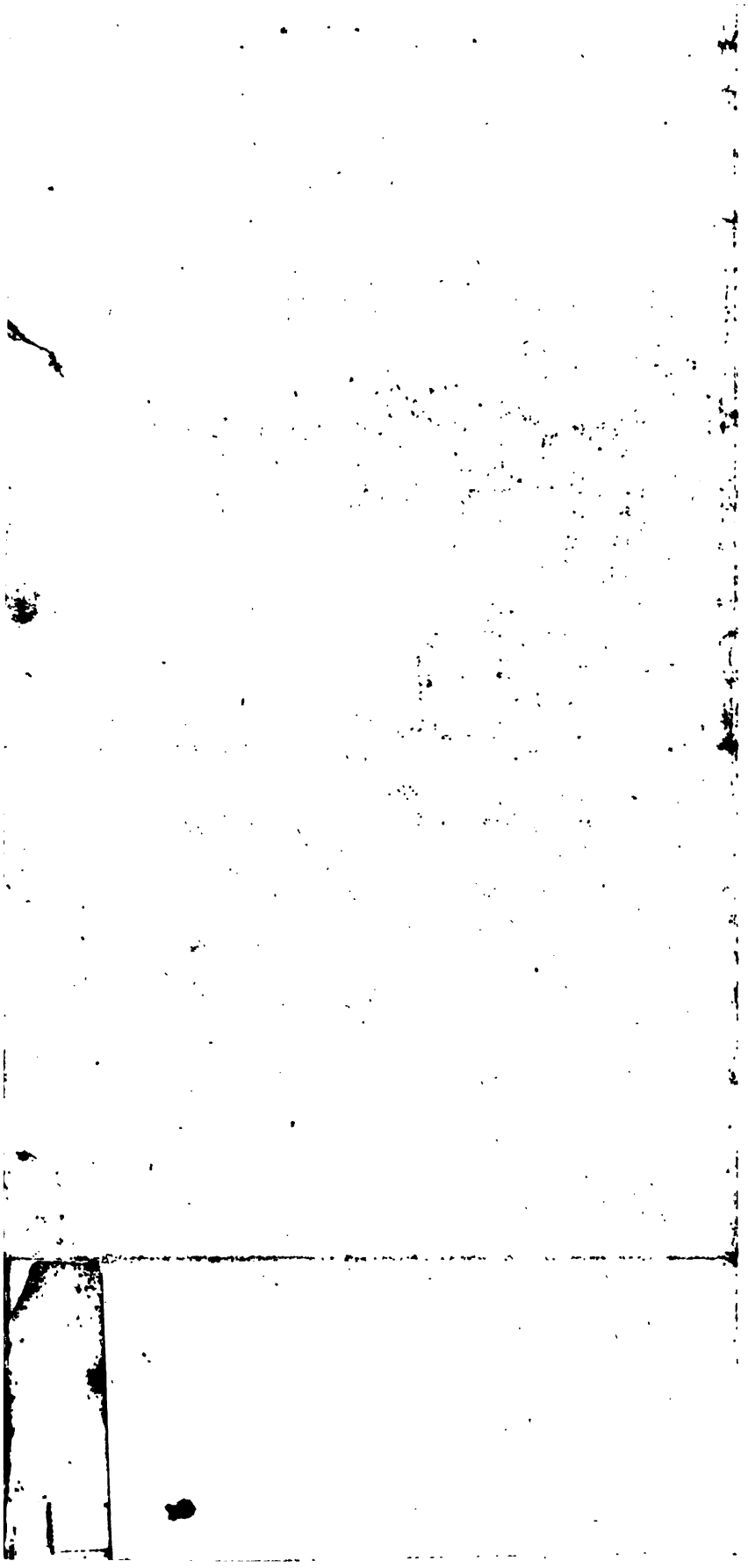




CHARACTERS AND MEMOIRS.

KING CHARLES I.

THE ſeveral unhear'd-of inſolencies this moſt excellent Prince was forced to ſubmit to, his *majeſtic* behaviour, and reſolute inſiſting upon his own dignity, and defending it by manifeſt authorities in the laws, as well as by deduction from reaſon; the pronouncing that horrible ſentence upon the moſt *innocent Perſon* in the world, the execution of that ſentence by the moſt *execrable Murder* that was ever

committed ſince that of our Bleſſed Saviour's, and the circumſtances thereof; the application and interpoſitions that were uſed by ſome noble perſons to prevent that woeful murder, and the hypocriſy with which that interpoſition was eluded; the ſaint-like behaviour of this *Bleſſed Martyr*, his Chriſtian courage and patience at his death; are all particulars ſo well known, and have been ſo much enlarged upon, that the further mention thereof will but afflict and grieve the reader: but it will not be unneceſſary to add a ſhort character of his perſon, that poſterity may know the ineſtimable loſs the nation ſuffered by his *Death*.

He was, if ever any, the moſt worthy of the title of an honeſt man; ſo great a lover of juſtice, that no temptation could diſpoſe him to a wrongful action, except it was ſo diſguiſed to him that he believed it to be juſt.

He

He had a tenderneſs and compaſſion of nature which reſtrained him from ever doing an ill-natured thing; he was of the moſt harmleſs diſpoſition, the moſt exemplary *Piety*, the greateſt *Sobriety*, *Chaſtity*, and *Mercy*, that any Prince has been endowed with.

He was a moſt punctual obſerver of decency in his devotion, and the ſtricteſt promoter of the ceremonies of the church; as believing in his ſoul the *Church of England* to be inſtituted the neareſt to the practice of the Apoſtles, and the beſt for the propagation of the Chriſtian Religion, of any church in the world. He was alſo punctual and regular in his ſaid devotions; and never known to enter upon his recreations or ſports, though never ſo early in the morning, till he had been at public prayers. He was likewiſe ſtrict in obſerving the hours of his cabinet devotions; and ſo ſevere an exacter of gravity

and reverence in all mention of religion, that he could never endure any light or profane word, with what ſharpneſs of wit ſoever it was covered; and though he delighted in reading verſes, no man durſt bring before him any thing that was profane or unclean.

He was ſo great an example of *Conjugal Affection*, that they who did not imitate him in that particular durſt not brag of their liberty; and he did not only permit, but direct his biſhops, to proſecute thoſe ſcandalous vices in the eccleſiaſtical courts, perſons of eminence, and near relation to his ſervice.

He kept ſtate to the full, which made his court very orderly; no man preſuming to be ſeen in a place where he had no pretence to be. He was very fearleſs in his perſon, but in his riper years not very enterprizing.

He had an excellent underſtanding, and

and great *Lenity of Nature*, and tenderneſs of conſcience; which, in all caſes of blood, made him chooſe the ſofter way, and not hearken to ſevere counſels, how reaſonable ſoever urged.

So many miraculous circumſtances contributed to his *Ruin*, men might well think that heaven and earth conſpired it. Though he was, from the declenſion of his power, ſo much *betrayed* by his own ſervants, that very few remained faithful to him; but the terror all men were under of the parliament, made them watch all opportunities to make themſelves gracious to thoſe who could do them good; and ſo they became ſpies on their maſter, and from one piece of knavery to another, till at laſt they had no hope of preſervation, but by the deſtruction of *Him*, who, in that very hour when he was wickedly *murdered* in the ſight of the ſun, had as great a ſhare in the hearts and affections of his ſubjects

in

in general, was as much beloved, eſteemed, and longed for by the generality of the three nations, as any of his predeceſſors had ever been.

He was the worthieſt *Gentleman*, the beſt *Maſter*, the beſt *Friend*, the beſt *Huſband*, the beſt *Father*, and the beſt *Chriſtian*, that the age in which he lived produced.

LD. CLARENDON.

On March the 25th, 1625, King James I. died, and his only ſon,* Charles I. was immediately proclaimed king: a prince of a moſt excellent temper, ſtrength of underſtanding, and regularity of affections; having no tranſports unto vice, but endowed with habits of knowledge and piety; and ſo unapt to have made any invaſion,

* By Anne of Denmark, was born at Dumfermling, in Scotland, November 19th, 1600.

vaſion upon the liberty or property of his ſubjects, but as ſome early rude attacks of a faction, ſeemed to force him to defend his ſovereignty.

He was a perſon, though born ſickly, yet who came, through temperance and exerciſe, to have as firm and ſtrong a body as moſt perſons I ever knew; and throughout all the fatigues of the war, or during his impriſonment, never ſick. His appetite was for plain meats; and though he took a good quantity thereof, yet it was ſuitable to an eaſy digeſtion. He ſeldom eat of above three diſhes at moſt, nor drank above thrice; a glaſs of ſmall beer, another of claret wine, and the laſt of water. He eat ſuppers as well as dinners heartily; but betwixt meals he never meddled with any thing. Fruit he would eat plentifully; and with this regularity, he moved as ſteadily as a ſtar follows it's courſe.

His

His deportment was very majeſtic; for he would not let fall his dignity, no not to the greateſt foreigners that came to viſit him and his court: for though he was far from pride, yet he was careful of majeſty, and would be approached with reſpect and reverence. His converſation was free; and the ſubject matter of it, *on his own ſide of the court*, was moſt commonly rational; or if facetious, not light.

With any artiſt, or good mechanic, traveller, or ſcholar, he would diſcourſe freely; and as he was commonly improved by them, ſo he often gave light to them in their own art or knowledge: for there were few gentlemen in the world that knew more of uſeful or neceſſary learning than this prince did; and yet his proportion of books was but ſmall, having, like Francis the Firſt of France, learnt more by the ear than by ſtudy. His way of arguing was very civil and patient; for he never

never contradicted another by his authority, but by his reaſon; nor did he by petulant diſlike quaſh another's arguments; and he offered his exception by this civil introduction, *By your favour, Sir, I think otherwiſe, on this or that ground;* yet he would diſcountenance any bold or forward addreſs unto him. And in ſuits, or diſcourſes of buſineſs, he would give way to none abruptly to enter into them, but looked that the greateſt perſons ſhould in affairs of this nature addreſs to him by his proper miniſters, or by ſome ſolemn deſire of ſpeaking to him in their own perſons.

His exerciſes were manly, for he rid the great horſe very well; and on the little ſaddle he was not only adroit, but a laborious hunter, or field-man. He had a great plainneſs in his own nature, and yet he was thought, even by his friends, to love too much a verſatile man; but his expe-

rience had thoroughly weaned him from this at laſt.

He kept up the dignity of his court, limiting perſons to places ſuitable to their qualities, unleſs he particularly called for them. Beſides the women who attended on his beloved Queen and Conſort, *the Lady Henrietta Maria, ſiſter of the French King*, he ſcarce admitted any great officer to have his wife in the family.

His exerciſes of religion were moſt exemplary; for every morning early, and evening, not very late, ſingly and alone, in his own bed-chamber, or cloſet, he ſpent ſome time in private meditation, *(for he dared reflect, and be alone;)* and through the whole week, even when he went to hunt, he never failed, before he ſat down to dinner, to have part of the Liturgy read to him and his menial ſervants, came he ever ſo hungry or late in: and on Sun-

days

days and Tueſdays he came, commonly at the beginning of ſervice, well attended by his court lords and chief attendants, and moſt uſually waited on by many of the nobility in town, who found thoſe obſervances acceptably entertained by him. His greateſt enemies can deny none of this; and a man of this moderation of mind could have no hungry appetite to prey upon his ſubjects, though he had a greatneſs of mind not to live precariouſly by them. But when he fell into the ſharpneſs of his afflictions, *(than which few men underwent ſharper,)* I dare ſay I know it, *(I am ſure conſcientiouſly I ſay it)* though God dealt with him, as he did with St. Paul, not remove the thorn, yet he made his grace ſufficient to take away the pungency of it; for he made as ſanctified an uſe of his afflictions as moſt men ever did.

As an evidence of his natural probity, whenever any young nobleman or gentleman of quality, who was going to travel, came to kiſs his hand, he cheerfully would give them ſome good counſel leading to moral virtue, eſpecially to good converſation; telling them, that *if he heard they kept good company abroad, he ſhould reaſonably expect they would return qualified to ſerve their King and Country well at home;* and he was careful to keep the youth in his time uncorrupted.

The King's deportment at his trial, which began on Saturday the 20th of January, 1648, was very majeſtic and ſteady; and though uſually his tongue heſitated, yet at this time it was free, for he was never diſcompoſed in mind: and yet, as he confeſſed himſelf to Biſhop Juxon, who attended him, one action ſhocked him very much; for whilſt he was leaning in the court upon his ſtaff, which had a head of

of gold, the head broke off on a ſudden; he took it up, but ſeemed unconcerned; yet told the Biſhop, *it really made a great impreſſion on him; and to this hour* (ſays he) *I know not poſſibly how it ſhould come.* It was an accident I myſelf have often thought on, and cannot imagine how it came about; unleſs Hugh Peters, who was truly and really his gaoler, for at St. James's nobody went to him but by Peters's leave, had artificially tampered upon his ſtaff. But ſuch conjectures are of no uſe.

His ſpeech on the ſcaffold to the people was very worthy of himſelf. This part of it became his great wiſdom, when he told them, *they miſtook the nature of government; for people are free under a government, not by being ſharers in it, but by the due adminiſtration of the laws of it.* After having prayed with the Biſhop, and by himſelf, he ſubmitted cheerfully unto the

the providence that was diſpenſed unto him: but he took notice of ſome engines his murderers had made, that in caſe he would not willingly ſubmit, they might by violence have pulled him down; at which he ſmiled, as if he had been contented that they ſhewed the barbarity of their natures, and he the equanimity of his own. At laſt he laid down his head, ſtretched out his hand as the ſign, and the executioner let drop the hatchet, which ſevered it from the body January 30, 1648. Thus this ſaint and martyr reſted from his labours.

If it be lawful to compare ſmall things with great, his manner of death reſembles that of his Great Maſter; for like him he was a King, and a King of that people that purſued him to his death. He was a King that reſembled Seneca's fine rational man; one that forfeited with the vulgar, or the many miſtaking and deceived narrow minds, the repute of being a good man, that

that he might not loſe to himſelf the conſcience of being truly ſuch a one: for his principles anſwered to true and ſolid reaſon, and ſuited with divine ordinances; and therefore he was owned by the perſons of the beſt quality, and of moſt knowledge, in his kingdom, even when he was ſo far from being able to reward, that he was not able to protect either himſelf or them; and indeed his condition was often ſo low and deſpicable, that as Darius ſaid to his loyal adherents, ſo he might have ſaid to his: *You that never forſook me, (though I have been twice overcome, and twice forced to fly) have been the beſt evidence to my mind, that I remained King, or that misfortune could not dethrone me; ſo as God, not myſelf, reward you.* Providence made him glorious: great and good minds will honour him, ignorant not diſcern him, politic (who think a kingdom ſhould never be loſt upon ſcruples) not value him; but God, I am aſſured,

hath

hath pardoned his faults, and crowned him for his piety and his ſufferings.*

WARWICK'S MEMOIRS.

His body, after his execution, was embalmed, laid in a coffin of lead, and buried

* The reader will perhaps applaud the modeſty of the poet, in thus bewailing the King's ſufferings.

" Where, then, juſt Heaven, was thy unactive hand,
" Thy idle thunder, and thy ling'ring brand;
" Thy adamantine ſhield, thy angel-wings,
" And the great Genii of anointed Kings?
" Treaſon and fraud ſhall thus the ſtars regard,
" And injur'd virtue meet this ſad reward?
" So ſad, none like can Time's old records tell,
" Though Pompey bled, and poor Darius fell.
" All names but one too low,—that one too high;
" All parallels are wrongs, or blaſphemy!"

TICKELL.

buried at Windſor,* without much funeral pomp. This Prince left ſix children: Charles and James, who ſucceſſively mounted the throne of Great Britain; Henry Duke of Glouceſter, who died ſoon after the Reſtoration; Mary, mother of William III.; Elizabeth, who died† ſoon

* At the repeated ſolicitation of Mr. Herbert to thoſe who were in power, permiſſion was granted, and room was found for him in a vault in which were the coffins of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane, his third wife.

† On the 8th of September, 1650, at the age of fifteen years, pining away with grief and melancholy, being confined, after her royal father's death, in Cariſbrook Caſtle, under the cuſtody of one Mildmay; and was buried in a vault near the communion table in Newport church, 24th September following. The coffin, in a very perfect ſtate, was found 24th October, 1793; and on the lid was inſcribed,

"Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of the late King
"Charles, deceaſed September 8th, 1650."

The above particulars, with the drawing for the engraving annexed, were obligingly communicated to

ſoon after her father; and Henrietta, afterwards Ducheſs of Orleans.

HARRIS'S LIFE OF K. CHARLES.

The Character of this Prince, as that of moſt men, if not of all men, was mixed; but his virtues predominated extremely above his vices, or, more properly ſpeaking, his imperfections; for ſcarce any of his faults roſe to that pitch as to merit the appellation of vices. To conſider him in the moſt favourable light, it may be affirmed, that his dignity was free from pride, his humanity from weakneſs, his bravery fro raſhneſs, his temperance from auſterity, his frugality from avarice: all

Meſſrs. Harding, of Pall-Mall, by Richard Bull, Eſq. of North Court, in the Iſle of Wight; who ſaw the vault and coffin in the ſtate repreſented.

all theſe virtues, in him, maintained their proper bounds, and merited unreſerved praiſe. To ſpeak the moſt harſhly of him, we may affirm, that many of his good qualities were attended with ſome latent frailty; which, though inconſiderable, was able, when ſeconded by the extreme malevolence of his fortune, to diſappoint them of all their influence: his beneficent diſpoſition was clouded by a manner not very gracious; his virtue was tinctured with ſuperſtition; his good ſenſe was disfigured by a deference to perſons of a capacity inferior to his own; and his moderate temper exempted him not from haſty and precipitate reſolutions. He deſerves the epithet of a good, rather than of a great man; and was more fitted to rule in a regular eſtabliſhed government, than either to give way to the encroachment of a popular aſſembly, or finally to ſubdue their pretenſions. He wanted ſuppleneſs and

dexterity ſufficient for the firſt meaſure; he was not endowed with vigour requiſite for the ſecond.

The tragical death of Charles begat a queſtion, whether the people in any caſe were entitled to judge and to puniſh their Sovereign; and moſt men, regarding chiefly the atrocious *uſurpation* of the pretended judges, and the *merit* of the virtuous Prince who ſuffered, were inclined to condemn the republican principle as highly ſeditious and extravagant.

But between reſiſting a Prince and dethroning him, there is a wide interval; and the abuſes of power, which can warrant the latter violence, are greater and more enormous than thoſe which will juſtify the former. Between dethroning a Prince and puniſhing him there is another wide interval; and it were not ſtrange, if even men of the moſt enlarged thought ſhould queſtion, whether human nature could ever

ever in any Monarch reach that height of depravity, as to warrant in revolted ſubjects this laſt act of extraordinary juriſdiction. That illuſion (if it be an illuſion) which teaches us to pay a ſacred regard to the perſons of Princes is ſo ſalutary, that to diſſipate it by the formal trial of a Sovereign, will have more pernicious effects upon the people, than the example of juſtice can be ſuppoſed to have a beneficial influence upon Princes, by checking their career of tyranny.

The crimes of that bloody tyrant Nero are ſo enormous, that they break through all rules; but when we paſs from the caſe of Nero to that of Charles, the great diſproportion, or rather total contrariety of character, immediately ſtrikes us; and we ſtand aſtoniſhed that, among a civilized people, ſo much virtue could ever meet with ſo fatal a cataſtrophe.

What a paradox in human affairs, that

that Henry VIII. ſhould have been almoſt adored in his life-time, and his memory be reſpected, while Charles I. ſhould, by the ſame people, at no greater diſtance than a century, have been led to a public and ignominious execution, and his name be ever after purſued by falſhood and by obloquy! Even at preſent, an hiſtorian, who, prompted by his courageous generoſity, ſhould venture, though from the moſt authentic and undiſputed facts, to vindicate the fame of that Prince, would be ſure to meet with ſuch treatment, as would diſcourage even the boldeſt from ſo dangerous, however ſplendid an enterprize.

HUME.

L^d STRAFFORD

Pub. June 1. 1794. by I. Herbert Pall Mall

EARL OF STRAFFORD.*

HE was a man of great parts, and extraordinary endowments of nature; not unadorned with ſome addition of art and learning, though that again was more improved and illuſtrated by the other; for he

* And Baron of Raby, a houſe belonging to Sir Henry Vane, and an honour he made account ſhould belong to himſelf; which was an act of the moſt unneceſſary provocation (though he contemned the man with marvellous ſcorn) that I have known, and I believe was the chief occaſion of the loſs of the Earl's head.

He had three wives: the firſt, Lady Margaret Clifford, ſiſter to the Earl of Cumberland, and left no iſſue; the ſecond, Lady Arabella Hollis, ſiſter to the Earl of Clare, who left him his only ſon, William, afterwards Earl of Strafford, and two daughters: the third wife was daughter to Sir Francis Rhodes, of Yorkſhire; by whom he had one daughter, an infant at the time of his death.

he had a ſteadineſs of conception, and ſharpneſs of expreſſion, which made his learning thought more than in truth it was. His firſt inclinations and addreſſes to the court were only to eſtabliſh his greatneſs in the country; where he apprehended ſome acts of power from the Lord Savile, who had been his rival always there, and of late had ſtrengthened himſelf by being made a privy-counſellor, and officer at court: but his firſt attempts were ſo proſperous, that he contented not himſelf with being ſecure from the Lord's power in the country, but reſted not till he had bereaved his adverſary of all power and place in court; and ſo ſent him down, a moſt abject, diſconſolate old man, to his country; where he was to have the ſuperintendancy over him too, by getting himſelf at that time made Lord Preſident of the North. Theſe ſucceſſes, applied to a nature too elate and haughty of itſelf, and a quicker

a quicker progreſs into the greateſt employments and truſt, made him more tranſported with diſdain of other men, and more contemning the forms of buſineſs, than happily he would have been if he had met with ſome interruptions in the beginning, and had paſſed in a more leiſurely gradation to the office of a ſtateſman.

He was, no doubt, of great obſervation, and a piercing judgment, both in things and perſons: but his too good ſkill in perſons made him judge the worſe of things; for it was his misfortune to be in a time wherein very few wiſe men were equally employed with him, and ſcarce any (but Lord Coventry, whoſe truſt was more confined) whoſe faculties and abilities were equal to his, ſo that upon the matter he relied wholly upon himſelf; and diſcerning many defects in moſt men, he

too much neglected what they ſaid or did.

Of all his paſſions, his pride was moſt predominant; which a moderate exerciſe of ill fortune might have corrected and reformed, and which was by the hand of heaven ſtrangely puniſhed, by bringing his deſtruction upon him by two things he moſt deſpiſed,—the people, and Sir Harry Vane. In a word, the epitaph which Plutarch records that Sylla wrote for himſelf, may not be unfitly applied to him; "That no man did ever exceed him, "either in doing good to his friends, or "in doing miſchief to his enemies; for his "acts of both kinds were moſt notorious."

In his perſon he was of a tall ſtature, ſomething inclining to ſtooping in his ſhoulders; his hair black and thick, which he wore ſhort; his countenance of a grave well-

well-compoſed ſymmetry, and good features; only in his features he expreſſed more ſeverity than affability, yet a very courteous perſon.

His impeachment by the Houſe of Commons was on the 11th of November, 1640, and the trial commenced 22d of March following; when about ſeven of the clock in the morning he came from the Tower, accompanied with ſix barges, wherein were one hundred ſoldiers of the Tower, and fifty pair of oars. At his landing, he was attended with two hundred of the *Trained Bands*, and went in guarded by them into the Hall. The trial continued, before judgment was given, until the 10th of May, and on the 12th he was brought from the Tower to the ſcaffold upon Tower Hill, where the Biſhop of Armagh, the Earl of Cleveland, Sir George Wentworth, brother to the Earl

of Strafford, and others of his friends, were preſent, to take their leave of him.

He told the people, when on the ſcaffold, with a compoſed undaunted courage, he was come to ſatisfy them with his head; but that he much feared, that the reformation that was begun in blood, would not prove ſo fortunate to the kingdom as they expected, and he wiſhed; and after great expreſſions of devotion to the church of England, and the proteſtant religion, eſtabliſhed by law, and profeſſed in that church, of his loyalty to the king, and affection to the peace and welfare of the kingdom, with marvellous tranquillity of mind delivered his head to the block, where it was ſevered from his body at one blow; many of the ſtanders by, who had not been over charitable to him in his life, being much affected with the courage and chriſtianity of his death.

Thus

Thus fell the greateſt ſubject in power, and little inferior to any in fortune, at that time in the three kingdoms; a man of great parts, and extraordinary endowments of nature, adorned with the addition of art and learning; had a readineſs of conception, was of great obſervation, and a piercing judgment, both in things and perſons.

CLARENDON.
RUSHWORTH.

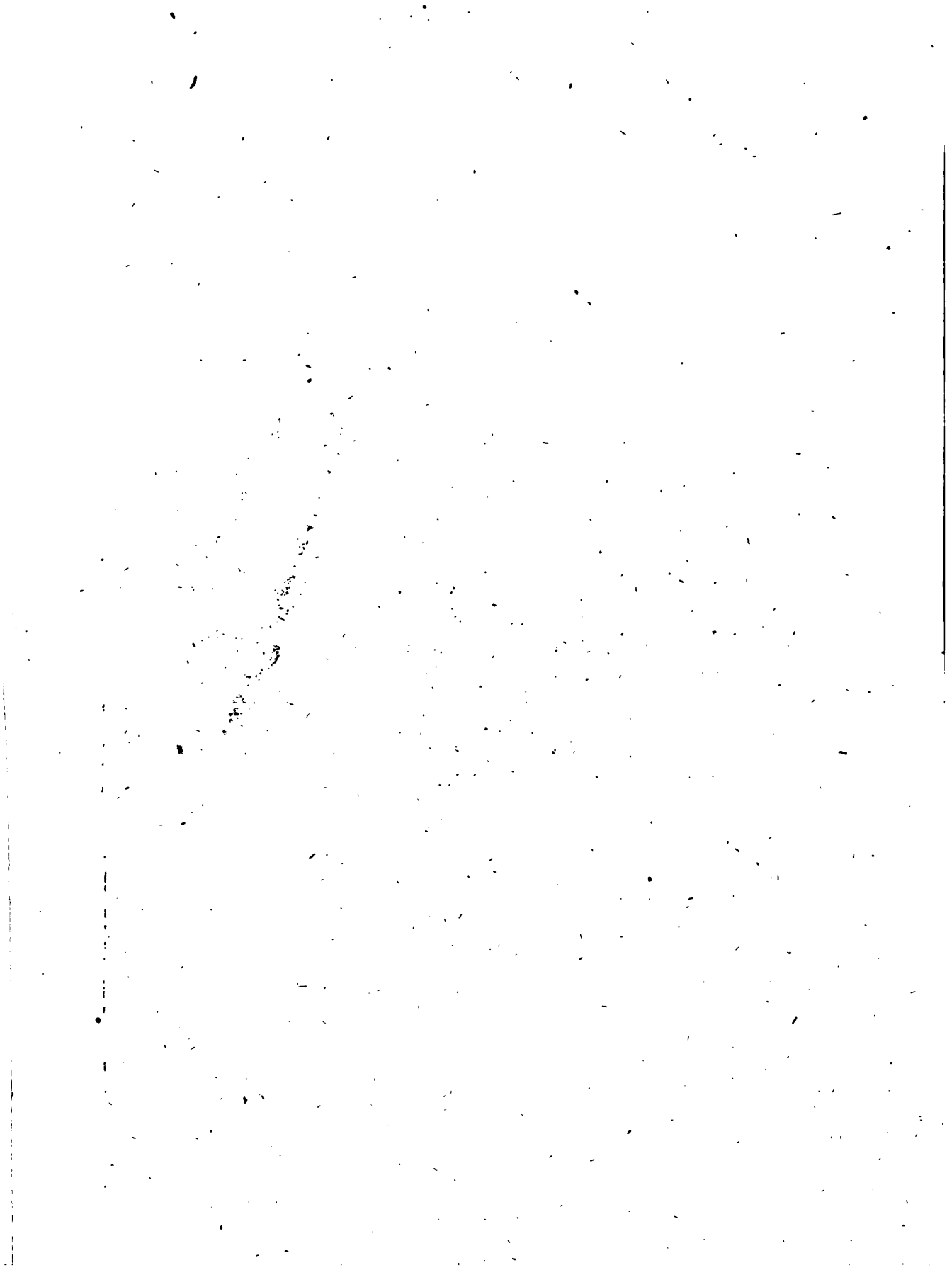
EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

THIS noble peer was ſlain* in the action at Hopton Heath, in Staffordſhire, by Sir William Brereton's and Sir John Gill's forces, after he had vanquiſhed the rebels. His horſe being ſhot under him (the army purſuing the chace), he was left encompaſſed by the enemy; who own, that after he was on his feet, he killed their Colonel; and that they offered him quarter, which he refuſed, ſaying, he ſcorned to take quarter of ſuch vile rogues and rebels as they were. He was ſlain by a blow with an halbert, on the hinder part of his head.

He

* In the forty-ſecond year of his age he married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont; and by her had ſix ſons and two daughters.

L^d^ NORTHAMPTON



He was a perſon of great courage, honour and fidelity, and not well known till his evening; having in the eaſe, plenty, and luxury, of that too happy time, indulged himſelf with that licence which was then thought neceſſary to great fortunes; but, from the beginning of theſe diſtractions, as if he had been awakened out of a lethargy, he never proceeded with a lukewarm temper. Before the ſtandard was ſet up, he appeared in Warwickſhire againſt Lord Brooke; and as much upon his own reputation, as the juſtice of the cauſe, which was not ſo well underſtood, diſcountenanced, and drove him out of that country. Afterwards he took the ordnance from Banbury Caſtle, and brought them to the King. He levied, upon his own charge, a troop of horſe and a regiment of foot, and (not like ſome other men, who warily diſtributed their family to both ſides, one ſon to ſerve the King, whilſt the father,

father, or another ſon, engaged for the Parliament) entirely dedicated all his children to the quarrel, having four ſons officers under him, whereof three charged that day in the field; and from the time he ſubmitted himſelf to the profeſſion of a ſoldier, no man was more punctual upon command, no man more diligent and vigilant in duty. All diſtreſſes he bore like a common man, and all wants and hardneſſes as if he had never known plenty and eaſe; moſt prodigal of his perſon to danger, and would often ſay, that if he outlived thoſe wars, he was certain never to have ſo noble a death.

CLARENDON.

Harding sculp. Vandyke pinx.

Lord Carnarvon?

Pub.d by I. Herbert 1794.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

THIS valiant nobleman was a perſon with whoſe great parts and virtue the world was not enough acquainted. Before the war, though his education was adorned by travel, and an exact obſervation of the manners of more nations than our common travellers uſe to viſit, (for he had, after the view of Spain, France, and moſt parts of Italy, ſpent ſome time in Turkey, and thoſe eaſtern countries,) he ſeemed to be wholly delighted with thoſe looſer exerciſes of pleaſure—hunting, hawking, and the like—in which the nobility of that time too much delighted to excel.

After the troubles began, having the command of the firſt or ſecond regiment

of horſe that was raiſed for the King's ſervice, he wholly gave himſelf up to the office and duty of a ſoldier; no man more diligently obeying, or more dexterouſly commanding; for he was not only of a very keen courage in expoſing his perſon, but an excellent diſcerner and purſuer of advantage upon his enemy. He had a mind and underſtanding very preſent in the article of danger, which is a rare benefit in that profeſſion. He was a great lover of juſtice, and practiſed it then moſt deliberately, when he had power to do wrong; and ſo ſtrict in the obſervation of his word and promiſe, as a commander, that he could not be perſuaded to ſtay in the weſt, when he found it not in his power to perform the agreement he had made with Dorcheſter and Weymouth.

CLARENDON.

WILLIAM LAUD,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THIS great prelate was a man of exemplary virtue, an excellent preacher, and a ſcholar of the moſt ſublime parts; was always maligned and perſecuted by the Calvinian faction; having all his life eminently oppoſed his doctrine in thoſe controverſies, before the name of Arminius was taken notice of, or his opinions heard of.

As his learning, piety, government, noble deſigns for the church and clergy, public ſpirit, benefactions, &c. were wonderful, ſo his moſt accurſed oppreſſions, ſufferings, and barbarous murder, were unparalleled in any part of the chriſtian world

No man had a heart more entire to the King, the church, or his country. He was a man of great courage and reſolution; propoſed no ends in all his actions but what were pious and juſt; therefore did not regard what men ſaid, or were like to ſay, of him. He intended the diſcipline of the church ſhould be felt, as well as ſpoken of; and applied to the ſplendid tranſgreſſors, as well as to the meaneſt offenders.

On his trial he defended himſelf with great and undaunted courage, and leſs paſſion than was expected from his conſtitution; he underwent his execution (on Tower Hill, 10th January, 1643-4) with all chriſtian courage, to the admiration of all beholders.

CLARENDON.

Vandyke P.t adam.s sculp.

L.d DERBY.

The Original at Cornbury L.d Clarendons.

Pub. May 1. 1794. by I. Herbert. Pall Mall.

EARL OF DERBY.

HE was a man of unqueſtionable loyalty,* honour, and courage; and all his defects and misfortunes proceeded from his having lived ſo little time among his equals,

* His zeal and activity for the royal cauſe was particularly manifeſted by the forces, both horſe and foot, brought for the King's ſervice from the Iſle of Man into Lancaſhire, and there, by his intereſt with ſeveral brave men, joined by a greatly ſuperior number, ſo that he was in a fair way of raiſing a conſiderable army; but in his march for Lancaſter, where ſeveral hundreds more lay ready to join him, he was intercepted and defeated near Wiggan, by ſome regiments out of Cheſhire, under the command of Lilburn; in which action fell Lord Withrington, and ſeveral other moſt worthy perſons; himſelf, being wounded, narrowly eſcaping. After the defeat at Worceſter, he was by the Parliament tried and put to death at Boſton in Lincolnſhire, with every circumſtance of rudeneſs and barbarity.

equals, that he knew not how to treat his inferiors, which was the ſource of all the ill that befel him; having thereby drawn ſuch prejudice againſt him from perſons of inferior quality, who yet thought themſelves too good to be contemned, that they purſued him to death.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS.

THE younger brother of Lord Lucas, and heir both to his title and eſtate, was bred in the Low Countries, under the Prince of Orange, and always amongſt the horſe. He had little converſation in that court where great civility was practiſed and learned. He was a very brave man in his perſon, and in a day of battle a gallant man to look upon and follow, and gained

S.r Cha.s LUCAS.

1. Nov.r 1794 by I. Herbert 29. Russell.st Bloom.d

S.r Geo . LISLE .

gained the repute of being the beſt commander of horſe in the world.

SIR GEORGE LISLE, who always deſired to imitate him, was a gentleman who had the ſame education, and an officer of foot. He led his men to battle with that alacrity, that no man was ever better followed; his ſoldiers never forſaking him, and the party that he commanded never left any thing undone which he led them upon. His courage was attended with the moſt gentle nature; kind to all, and beloved of all.

The manner of taking the lives of theſe worthy men was new and barbarous beyond example; and was generally imputed to Ireton, who ſwayed Fairfax.

CLARENDON.

LORD HOPTON.

HE was a man ſuperior to any temptation, and abhorred enough the licence and the levities with which he ſaw too many corrupted. He had a good underſtanding, a clear courage, an induſtry not to be tired, and a generoſity that was not to be exhauſted, a virtue that none of the reſt had: but in the debates concerning the war, was longer in reſolving, and more apt to change his mind after he had reſolved, than is agreeable to the office of a commander in chief; which rendered him rather fit for the ſecond, than for the ſupreme command in an army. He died 1652.

CLARENDON.

L.d HOPTON.

S. H SLINGSBY..

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, BART.

WAS in the firſt rank of the gentlemen of Yorkſhire, and was returned to ſerve in the Long Parliament, where he ſat till the troubles began; and having no dependence upon the Court, was ſwayed only by his own conſcience to deteſt the violent behaviour of that Parliament; and when he could ſtay no longer with a good conſcience in their councils, in which he never concurred, he retired, and joined the firſt who in his own county took up arms for the King, being diſpoſed to run the fortune of the Crown in all events. He was of a good underſtanding, though of few words; but having a large eſtate, and good reputation, had a great influence on the people, and was irreconciliable

ciliable to Cromwell's government, and therefore was cut off, being beheaded in 1658.

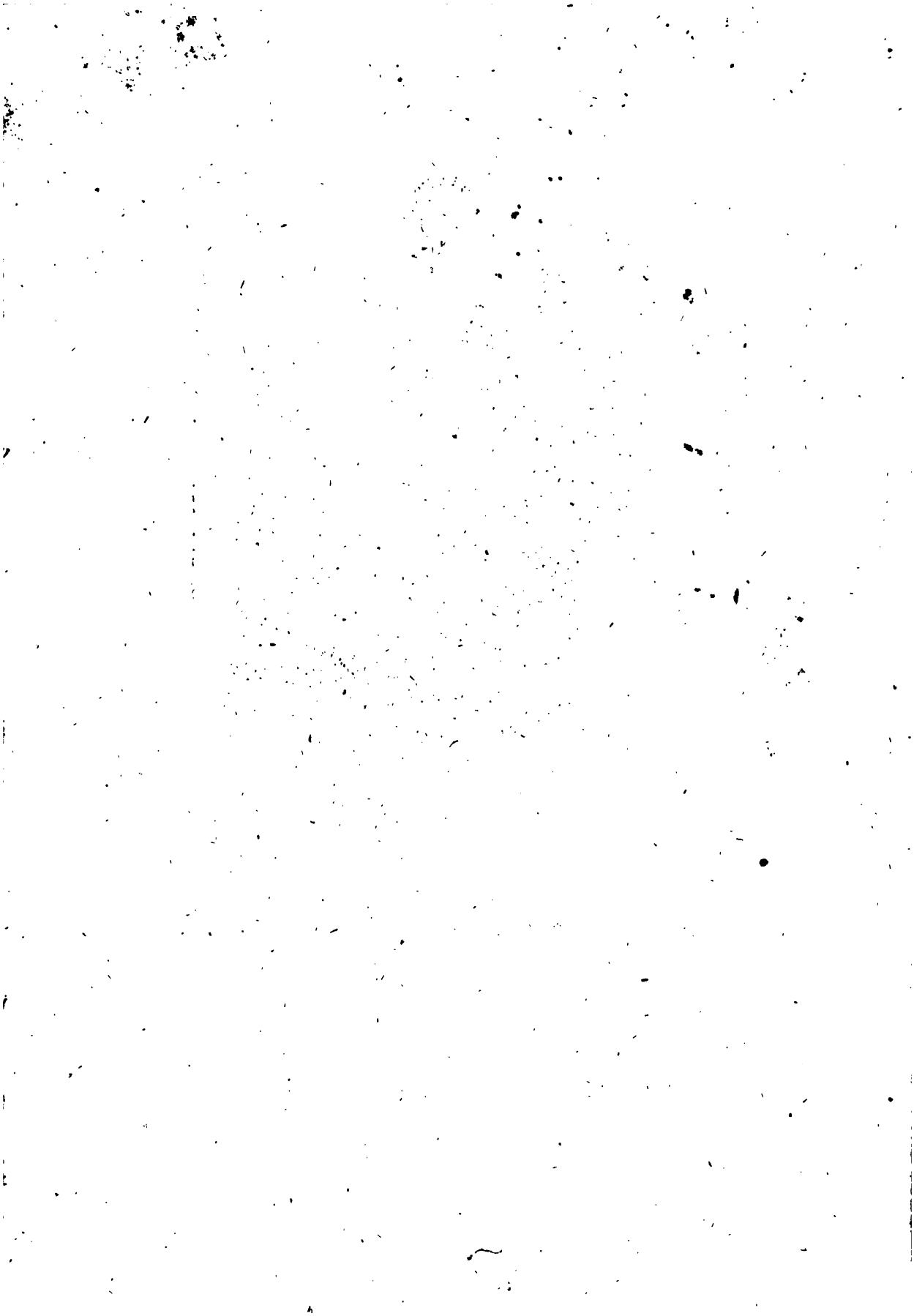
CLARENDON.

COLONEL JOHN PENRUDDOCK.

OF Compton-Chamberlain, in Wiltshire, (son of Sir John Penruddock) was the third brother of that ancient family that died in the service of the Crown. He was a compound of virtue, religion, and learning; and put on arms to redeem the liberties of three enslaved kingdoms. He headed that brave attempt of surprizing Salisbury at the very juncture the usurper's judges were holding assizes in the city, seized them all in their beds, and obliged them

C PENRUDDOCK

Pub 1 Jun 1794



L^b. CAPEL.

Pub.d Dec.r 1794 by I. Herbert 29 Russell Street Bloomsbury

them to deliver up their commiſſions. After which, marching to the weſt, he himſelf proclaimed the King at Blandford, but was overpowered by Crook, in Devonſhire, and obliged to yield, though on honourable terms, which were not kept with him. He was committed to Exeter caſtle, and there beheaded, 16th May, 1655.

Vid. Clarendon, Wood Oxon. and Lloyd's Memo.

LORD CAPEL.

WAS a man in whom the malice of his enemies could diſcover very few faults, and whom his friends could not wiſh better accompliſhed. He was poſſeſſed

of a noble fortune, and lived in great plenty, ſo that no man was more happy in his domeſtic concerns; yet the King's honour was no ſooner violated, than he threw all thoſe bleſſings behind him, and frankly engaged his perſon and his fortune to all enterprizes of the greateſt hazard and danger, and continued to the end without making one falſe ſtep. In a word, he was a man, that whoever ſhall, after him, deſerve well of the Engliſh nation, he can never think himſelf undervalued, when he ſhall hear, that his courage, virtue, and fidelity, are laid in the balance with, and compared to, that of Lord Capel.

This noble royaliſt was beheaded 9th March, 1648.

CLARENDON

Vandyke pinxt. W. I. Taylor sc.

Archbishop Juxon.

Publish'd March 1st 1794 by I. Herbert Pall Mall.

WILLIAM JUXON,*

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

AT the time of the Rebellion ſuffered in common with his brethren; with this only diſtinction, that he was reſerved, like Ulyſſes by the Cyclops, for the laſt morſel. At the time of the moſt horrid murder of King Charles, he attended him on the ſcaffold;

* Was educated at St. John's, Oxford; was Scholar, Fellow, and Preſident of the ſame, alſo Vice-Chancellor; Chaplain to the King; and, by the intereſt of Archbiſhop Laud, became Dean of Worceſter, and Clerk of the Cloſet; was elected Biſhop of Hereford, made Dean of the Chapel Royal, tranſlated to London; made Lord High Treaſurer, which office he diſcharged with ſuch fidelity, that he gave univerſal content when the King's neceſſities were greateſt, and the clamours of the people loudeſt.

ſcaffold; but had the happineſs to ſee the King and church reſtored, to place the crown on the head of the former, and be himſelf the crown of the latter; being in 1660 tranſlated from London to Canterbury, and on the 4th of June, 1663, to that place where his character may be equalled, but not excelled.

He was of a ſweet temper, of admirable parts, but of wonderful modeſty and humility; exerciſing that moſt diſtinguiſhing mark of chriſtianity, forgiveneſs of enemies; inſomuch that he was the delight of his times, and extorted a reverence from thoſe very perſons who had deſtroyed and ruined his order.

Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

adam sc

L^d^ KINGSTON

Pub. Jun 1794 by I Herbert Pall Mall

EARL OF KINGSTON,*

WAS Lieutenant-General of the King's forces within the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; was in the royal commiſſion for the treaty of Uxbridge, and loſt his life in the King's ſervice, July 30, 1643. He brought to his Majeſty four thouſand men; and having the care of the county, he vigorouſly ſupported the legitimate commiſſion of array, (to the bye-blow of the militia) till unhappily ſurprized near Gainſborough, by the forces of Lord Willoughby of Parham;

* The anceſtors of Robert Lord Pierrepoint, Viſcount Newark, and Earl of Kingſton-upon-Hull, came in with the Conqueror, to ſettle the monarchy of this kingdom, and they went out of the world maintaining it.

ham; who, (becauſe he was a perſon of high quality, and great concern to the King's affairs) the more effectually to ſecure him, embarked him for Hull in a pinnace; whereupon Colonel Cavendiſh, juſtly ſenſible of his worth, and the loſs of him, with a party purſued the pinnace to a ſhallow, which ſhe could not paſs, demanding the return of the Earl, and the ſurrender of the ſaid pinnace; both which the rebels refuſed, and placed the Earl upon the deck, hoping thereby to deter the royaliſts from firing; but a drake was diſcharged, which unfortunately took away the lives of the ſaid noble Earl and one of his ſervants; whereupon they immediately ſtruck, and yielded.

CLARENDON AND LLOYD.

Harding Sc.

L^d^ LITCHFIELD

Publ 1 1794 by J Harbert 29 Russell St. Bloomsbury

EARL OF LITCHFIELD,*

WAS honoured with the command of his Majeſty's own troop, conſiſting of an hundred and twenty perſons of quality, which he led with the greateſt valour and conduct; as was manifeſted firſt near the city of Litchfield; ſecondly before Marlborough, where he won three poſts from the rebels; thirdly in Newbury ſecond fight, when the Earl of Eſſex's horſe preſſed ſo hard upon the King's, that they gave way in diſorder, until this noble Earl came to the relief of Colonel Legg, &c.; and fourthly at Rawſtone-Heath, near Cheſter. When the King was overpowered by Pointz

h and

* Created Earl of Litchfield in conſideration of his eminent ſervices to the Crown near that city, was the youngeſt brother of five that ſerved his Majeſty.

and Jones, this Earl managed his retreat, to the amazement of all who ſaw him; in which fatal action (among many other gentlemen and officers of name) fell this brave and very faultleſs young nobleman. He was of a moſt gentle and affable nature, and of a ſpirit and courage invincible; whoſe loſs the King bore with extraordinary grief.

CLARENDON AND LLOYD.

MARQUIS OF MONTROSE,*

WAS a gentleman of very ancient extraction, many of whoſe anceſtors had exerciſed

* Executed at Edinburgh 1650. An account of him will alſo be given in the "*Portraits of Illuſtrious Perſons of Scotland, with biographical Notices, by Mr.* PINKERTON," now publiſhing in numbers, by I. Herbert, bookſeller, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

MARQUIS of *MONTROSE*

Pub May 1 1794 by I Hebert Pall Mall

Vandyke pinx.t *W. I. Taylor sculp.t*

The Earl of Lindsey.

Pub.d March 1. 1794 by I. Herbert N.o 6 Pall Mall.

exerciſed the higheſt charges under the King in Scotland, and had been allied to the Crown itſelf. In the beginning of the King's troubles he was a zealous covenanter; but diſcovering the vile deſigns of theſe men, he left them, and bravely engaged in the King's cauſe, headed the royaliſts in Scotland, and in a few months gained three remarkable battles, at Perth, Aberdeen, and Innerloch, and prevailed in ſo many attempts, that in effect he made himſelf maſter of that kingdom.

CLARENDON.

EARL OF LYNDSEY.

THIS loyal Earl was a perſon of very noble extraction, and great honour. He ſpent his youth, and the vigour of his age,

in military actions and commands abroad; always preſerving a very good reputation with all men, and a very good intereſt in his country, as appeared by the ſupplies he and his ſon brought to the King's army; the ſeveral companies of his own regiments of foot being commanded by the principal knights and gentlemen of Lincolnſhire, who engaged in the ſervice chiefly out of their perſonal affection to him. He was of a very generous nature, and punctual in what he undertook.

In the action at Edge-hill, being wounded, he was carried out of the field to the next village; and if he could then have procured ſurgeons, it was thought his wound would not have proved mortal. He had very many friends, and very few enemies; and died generally lamented.

CLARENDON.

L^d FAULKLAND .

Pub.^d 1794. by I. Herbert 29. Russell.^s^t. Bloomsbury.

LORD VISCOUNT FAULKLAND.

WAS wonderfully beloved by all who knew him, as a man of excellent parts, of a wit ſo ſharp, and a nature ſo ſincere, that nothing could be more lively. In the morning before the battle of *Newbury* he was very chearful, and called for a clean ſhirt, ſaying, if he ſhould be ſlain, they ſhould not find him in foul linen. He was ſhot in the lower part of the belly, dropped immediately from his horſe, and his body was not found till the next morning. Thus fell that incomparable young man, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

His ſtature was low, and ſmaller than moſt men's; his motion not graceful; of a keen courage, and fearleſs nature.

SIR BEVILL GRENVILLE.

HIS death* would have clouded any victory, and made the loſs of others leſs ſpoken of. He was indeed an excellent perſon, whoſe activity, intereſt, and reputation, were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affections ſo public, that no accident which happened could make any impreſſion on him; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at leaſt ſeeming to do ſo.

CLARENDON.

* Killed at the battle of Lanſdown, 1643.

S B GRANVILLE . .